WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

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The Worthies of April 23.

This is the day celebrated in history as the birthday of WILLIAM SHARESPEARE, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JAMES BUCHANAN, and CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW; and likewise as the anniversary of the death of WIL-LIAM SHARESPEARE, MIGUEL DE CERVANTES BAAVEDRA, and BRIAN BORU.

There is no positive proof that SHAKE-BPEARE was born on April 23. That date is assumed, first, on the strength of a tradition that the day of his death was the anniversaly of his birth; and, secondly, because the parish records of Stratford show that he was baptized on April 26, and it was customary to baptize immortal geniuses and other bables when just three days old.

Of the six worthles whose names are connected with the April day that is now revolving. Deprw is unquestionably the most fortunate. He is alive and the rest are dead. The best that they had in life is at his disposal, and in addition he is getting a great deal of fun that they missed. There are few men on earth to-day who would not rather be CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW than WILLIAM SHARESPEARE OF BRIAN BORU.

We congratulate the Hon. CHAUNCHY M. DEPEW on the event that occurred in Peekskill fifty-six years ago to-day; an event to which he himself owes so much that is enjoyable, and to which this town is indebted for the possession of a citizen who unites in one remarkable individuality something of the imagination and insight of SHARE-SPEARE, something of the broad and sturdy democracy of Douglas, something of the personal dignity and gentlemanly tact of BUCHANAN, something of the humor and wit and human kindliness of CERVANTES. and something of the bold initiative and aggressive energy of BRIAN BOROIMER, the most celebrated of the MACKENNEDYS.

Laws to Fetter Business.

Every law which tends to restrict the ease and facility with which business may honestly be done in New York is an injury to the State. The effect is either to prevent people from coming here or to drive them out of this State into others where commercial transactions are less hampered, and where there is greater freedom in business so far as the law is concerned.

Any one who has had occasion to examine the bills which have been introduced in the Legislature at Albany during the present session, must have noticed how very numerous have been measures of the sort we have mentioned. One member wants to make it more difficult to doctor horses, and so he proposes to establish a State Board of Veterinary Surgeons, and allow no one to treat the maladies of animals who does not hold a license from that Board. Another member thinks that no bag of fertilizer should be sold unless accompanied by an affidavit as to the chemical constituents of the artificial manure. A third member is of the opinion that the welfare of the commuperson from acting as an architect unless his fitness is proved by a certificate from

some State authority. Scores of bills having the same tendency might be found on the files of the present Legislature. One of the most remarkable, however, is a bill introduced in the Assembly by the Committee on Agriculture. It is entitled "An act to compel commission merchants or persons selling goods on commission to make returns and furnish statements of goods sold." Its main purpose seems to be to oblige commission merchants constantly to send reports to their principals done with the goods consigned to them for to a commission merchant, and found proper reports, could protect himself well goods to somebody else who was more prompt and trustworthy. The Assembly to think that a new law is necessary to afford an adequate remedy in such cases. Acthat any person doing business in this State ss a commission merchant, or who shall receive goods of any kind from a citizen and resident of New York to sell on commission, shall immediately, on the receipt of the same, send to the consignor a true statement in writing, showing what goods have been received, their apparent condition, and the date of receipt. In the second place, the commission merchant, whenever he sells the goods, or twenty-five per cent. thereof, must immediately send a true account of sales to the consignor showing the goods sold, the prices, and the names and residences of the purchasers. In the third place, the commission merchant must send to the consignor once in every thirty days a true statement in writing showing what goods remain unsold and what is their condition. A failure to observe any of the requirements we have mentioned subjects e commission merchant to a penalty of \$50, to be recovered in a suit by the person who has sent him the goods.

People who need the protection of such legislation as this had better not attempt to do business at all. .

Not Advisable.

The official lot of a Commissioner of Street Cleaning in this city is never very happy or enviable, for, however energetic and vigilant he may be, he cannot hope to satisfy the often unreasonable demands of those who are not acquainted with the obstacles he has to overcome. These obstacles arise mainly from the laxity of the ordinances, the character and condition of the pavements, and the changes almost continuously made in them by builders, by corporations, and by various city departments. The recent Commissioners have been subjected to much criticism; yet the streets of this city have never been better cleaned.

Changes of plan and method have been proposed, in the interest of efficiency, by those in charge of this department; and one of these proposals, which is now a subject of discussion, seems to us open to serious objections. It is that the workers in this department shall wear as a uniform a single garment of the same color and quality as is used in the Neapolitan prisons, and on the back of each man a number is to be worn conspicuously. By this number and not by his name it is proposed that he shall be known in the department. The result expected from this cranky innovation is that it will enable persons who may be disposed to criticise the sweepers and cartmen to

ment. When once they understand that such a garb must be worn, and a numerical designation borne on the back of it, they will be likely to withdraw.

diminished by this means there is little doubt; but would that single fact justify the introduction of such a system? Uniforms or liveries for public functionaries such as are worn by postmen, policemen, railroad

conductors, porters, or firemen, are necessary, because these persons have to do directly with the public and it is desirable that no mistake should exist as to their identity. The custody of letters, the maintenance of order, the collection of fares on cars, the charge and responsibility for baggage, and the control of premises which are burning, or have been burned: all these tasks require that those delegated to perform them should be identified, as a matter what confidential functions of responsibility are intrusted to the street sweepers? The job is not one in which a person is likely to engage who is not paid by the city for it, and if he should assume it without authority no harm would ensue; the cause of cleanli-

ness would be promoted. Besides, the uniform worn by subordinate public functionaries is not a badge of disgrace; it is an emblem of authority. The uniform proposed to be given the street cleaners is the mark of convicts; and the roll call in an important public department, if conducted by numbers instead of by names, would not be an edifying spectacle.

If each sweeper is to have a particular territory allotted to him for his labors, no reason whatever exists why the designation of numbers should supersede that of names. Irate and censorious persons who desire to file complaints can still do so just as effectively as by the proposed use of numbers.

About the only uniform required for the streets of New York is uniform cleanliness; and that is not to be secured by convict suits or prison regulations.

Pensioning Prisoners of War.

A change of five navs to yeas would have furnished the two-thirds vote necessary to suspend the rules of the House and pass the Prison Pension bill. It is fair to assume, therefore, as in the similar parrow defeat of the MOBRILL Age Pension bill, that when the measure comes up in regular order it will be passed by a large majority. The most that can be expected, apparently, nowadays, is to make a big pension bill wait for its turn on the calendar, instead of being rushed through under a suspension of the rules; and even that is no easy task.

The project of pensioning prisoners has been before Congress at least half a dozen years. One of the early bills proposed to pay each Union prisoner of the army, navy, or marine corps the sum of \$1 for each day of confinement in Confederate prisons. Presently this sum was raised to \$2 per dlem, while a third step added a life pension at the rate of \$8 a month; and it was suggested to add \$1 a month more for each month of imprisonment exceeding six. Then it was proposed to give arrears on the pension, which would have included about twenty years; and these arrears alone under one bill would have amounted to from \$1,900 to \$3,000 each for nity would be promoted by prohibiting any soldiers imprisoned during periods varying from six to twelve months. Afterward a more moderate turn was taken in this proposed legislation, and the provision for arrears was dropped.

In the present bill the allowance of \$2 a day and the pension of \$8 a month are retained. As to the former item, if we assume six months, or 180 days, as the average term of imprisonment, this would require \$300 for each person. As to the number of surviving prisoners, an estimate of the House Pension Committee four years ago put it at 25,000; but lately the Pension Bureau has estimated it at 30,000. The foras to what they are doing or what they have | mer number would require for the per diem allowance \$9,000,000 in ail, and the latter sale. It might be supposed that matters of \$10.800,000. But some think the average this kind could safely be left to be regulated | term of captivity would not be more by the business interests of the commis- than ninety days, and this would sion merchants and their consignors them- reduce the estimates one-half. The lump selves; and that a consignor who sent his | sum would perhaps fall somewhere between er one one and \$10,000,000. That Indeed the latter slow or negligent in making might not be the end of it, since an attempt would probably be made to extend the per enough by sending his next consignment of diam allowance to the heirs of those who died in the prisons. But, without going beyond the present limits of the Committee on Agriculture, however, seems | bill an annual pension of \$96 a year given to 25,000 persons would cost \$2,400,000 a year, and given to 30,000 persons it would add

cordingly it would require in the first place | \$2,880,000 a year to the ordinary pension list. The ground on which this legislation was originally put was that, as the preamble to one of the bills said, the prisoners "suffered great hardships and contracted disease hard to prove under existing pension laws." The answer might be that those who were in prison were at least exempt from other hardships, namely, those of campaigning and from the perils of battle. As a rejoinder the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War has collected statistics to show that the death rate in the prisons was much greater than in campaigning. For example, Surgeon JOSEPH JONES, who had charge of the prison at Andersonville, says that "the entire number of Federal prisoners was about 40,611, and during the period of near seven months, from Feb. 24 to Sept. 21, 9,479 deaths were recorded; that is, during this period nearly one-fourth, or, more exactly one in 4.2, or 23.3 per cent." The association

added these considerations: " But even these figures fall very short of properly egresenting the terrible mortality, for the reason that the total of 40,611 prisoners received at Anderson ville over 30,000 came in after the opening of the great campaigns in May, and the bulk of those that survived were taken away in September, so that many thou sands who were brought to death's door there died in other prisons or on the road to them. Of those who were left behind at Andersonville, one in every three died in September, and one-half of the remainder died in October. When it is remembered that these were vigorous healthy young men mearly all from the fighting lines of Gens Grant and Scheman, and consequently seasoned to privation and hardship. and that the average imprisonment in Andersonville was less than three mouths, the destructive strain upon the constitution of even a short confinement becomes

better understood. Your memoria lata would therefore submit as an undeniable scientific truth that where the exposure of a body of men to privation and hardship has resulted in killing fully one half of them in an incredibly short time the strain on the constitutions of the survivors must have wrought hopeless and irreparable injury. All physicians agree that no man ever wholly recovers from any physical strain or injury. It is simply impossible that the man who managed to survive what killed so large a proportion of his comrades should not have his vital energies lowered, his capacity for work diminished, and his days shortened by what proved so fatal to them It could not help disabling him as effectually as a crip pling wound would have done."

But while there is much truth in all this, a great objection to such legislation is that it puts a premium upon surrender. It makes it more lucrative for soldiers to have been captured themselves than to have captured the enemy. Wholly leaving out of consideration surrenders due to straggling, even gallant troops captured without fault of their own ought not to be rewarded more than others who fought and conquered the enemy. That is a precedent which any identify them for that purpose. It will country might well hesitate to establish. also secure uniformity of apparel, and be the Qf course, where disability resulted from means of preventing too many applicants | confinement, it is provided for under exist-

from continuing to seek work in the depart- ing laws; but that is quite different from indiscriminately paying soldiers \$2 a day more for being in the enemy's prisons than for being in the field, and then adding a life pension. Popular sympathy is not That the number of applicants would be wanting for the veterans who suffered in the prisons, but that does not cure the faults of this bill.

The Only Democratic Congress District

in Philadelphia. Since the death of Mr. RANDALL severa free trade newspapers have asserted that the Representative in Congress from the Third district of Pennsylvania held his seat for years simply by Republican consent. That is to say, because RANDALL believed in the protection of American industry he was allowed by the Republican leaders to go back to Congress year after year as a Democrat, when the district could have been carried by the Republicans if they had chosen to oppose of public protection and convenience. But RANDALL. The malignant Evening Post went so far the other day as to accuse the dead statesman of profiting by a corrupt bargain by which he betrayed his party in order to retain his seat in Congress.

This falsehood has apparently no other basis than the circumstance that at the two last elections of Congressmen the Republicans in RANDALL's district ran no candidate against him. In 1888 Mr. RANDALL received 17.642 votes, against 112 for all other candidates. In 1896 no Republican was nominated. But in the six preceding elections the Republicans contested Mr. RANDALL'S seat, and he was chosen by pluralities ranging from a little less than 3,000 to a little more than 4,000 votes.

How far there is truth in the story that the Third district of Pennsylvania is not a Democratic district may be judged from the vote of that district for President in 1888. Mr. CLEVELAND received 16,795 votes to 10,028 for Gen. HARRISON. CLEVELAND'S plurality was 6,767. If there was any bargain between Mr. RANDALL and the Republicans, Mr. CLEVELAND profited by it.

The two principal Democratic candidates for the vacant seat so long occupied by the great Democratic leader are WILLIAM MC-ALEER and JAMES M. BECK. As there seems to be a foolish intention on the part of somebody to inject the free trade question into the canvass for the benefit of the latter gentleman, it is quite possible that the party's hold upon the single Demogratic district in Philadelphia may be weakened or lost.

The Warden of the Grand Jury.

Mr. JAMES A. MONAGHAN, member of Assembly from the Third district of this city. has introduced in the Legislature a bill to authorize the appointment of an officer to be known as the Warden of the Grand Jury in the city and county of New York.

This officer, according to the provisions of Mr. Monaghan's bill, is to take charge of the Grand Juries in the Court of General Sessions, and to guard over such Grand Juries under the direction of the Judge while the members thereof are in session and in court, and going to and returning from court. His functions are to be exercised "to the exclusion of all other persons." The official term of the Warden of the Grand Jury, as this person is to be called, is fixed at fourteen years from the first day of January, 1891. He may be removed from office by the General Term of the Supreme Court upon charges preferred by a majority of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions. There are four Judges of that court, including the Recorder; but, singularly enough, although three of the members of the Court of General Sessions must unite in order to bring about the removal of the Warden, the power to appoint that officer is to be vested

solely in the Recorder. Mr. Monaghan's bill is a preposterous attempt to create a new office for which there is absolutely no need. The duties of his Warden of the Grand Jury can be adequately performed by the ordinary court officers or attendants. The proposed Warden would in reality be only such an officer, holding his place for fourteen years instead of at the will of the court, and drawing a salary of \$3,000, instead of about half that amount.

There is not half as much need of a Warden to keep guard over the Grand Juries in the city and county of New York as there is of one to keep guard over the Senate and Assembly in the city and county of Albany. A
Warden of the Legislature who would prevent the perpetration of such an iniquity as

for quarrels in a ciuo, casho, carbo, ca the proposed enactment of the pending bill to establish a special tribunal for the trial of the aqueduct claims, would indeed be an invaluable public officer.

The Hon, WILLIAM MCKINLEY made this bland remark to a correspondent of the Phila-

delphia Inquirer: "I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion BENJAMIN HARBISON Will be nominated for President in 1992, and I have not seen any reason to doubt that he rould be again elected. He has kept the promises he has maue.

If Gen. HARRISON has kept the promises he has made to the country and the Republican party, the fact is not generally known. But Major McKinker is notably polits. And he is also notably dolichocephalic. If he speaks pleasantly of Gen. Hannison, Gen. Hannison may think pleasantly of him. If the compliment of Major Mckinker is seen to be only a compliment, when the Convention of 1892 masts; and if BENTANTY HARRISON fails to nominate himself, why may he not turn some machine votes in favor of his admirer?

Meanwhile, the importance and popularity of Major McKinler will be less offensive to the suspicious mind of the Hoosier refrigerator. Politeness pays.

The Central Park driveways may perhaps be altered and even enlarged with propriety, but that is the whole of it. There is no room for another driving department such as a road for speeding trotters. Millions, so to speak. for such improvements above the Harlem, but not a cent for them in the Central Park!

It is a comical spectacle, that of the New Fork Times, with whatever grace, and the Evening Post tenderly taking the New York World to their bosoms and pressing upon it the kiss of joy and adulation, but it must be an added mortification to the two Mugwump journals to know that there is no real ground for it.

RUSSELL BENJAMINOVITCH HARRISON IS visiting Montana, whence his title is derived. and consequently BENJAMIN HARRISON MCKEE-VITCH again grasps the rattle of power. The Hop. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY must feel an awful uncertainty at such a time as this as to who is the power behind the Administration.

That heaven-shinning genius, Monsieur EIFFEL, proposes to build for the Chicago World's Fair a tower 500 feet higher than his Paris Babel. That would just about reach the giddy altitudes where at present Chicago's goose hangs high. It is seriously believed by many men of good judgment in that whizzing town that before many years all Chicagoans will have to live in tall towers to escape the smoke and the heavy perfumes of Cook county. There is wealth as well as louder

fame for M. EIFFEL in Chicago. Some of the straiter sect of fire-swallowing Republicans seem to have persuaded themselves that the House special committee which left for Arkansas yesterday to investigate the CLAYTON case is taking its life in its hands. There is a certain amount of malaria in certain parts of Arkansas, we believe, but no

better authority on the equitable mixture of quinine and whiskey could be found than an excursion of Congressmen. The committee will probably have a pleasant visit, and the Republican committeemen will not shudder at Arkansas outrages until it is time to write a report for use in the fall campaign.

A recent curiosity in literature is a German poem celebrating the progress of Congo exploration. It fills a book of 700 pages, and tells the whole story from STANLET's trip down the river to the latest researches far up the Congo tributaries. The surprising thing about it is that geographers are praising the book for the accuracy and fulness of its information. The author's muse is rather hampered, however, by being tied down to geographical detail, and probably critics will not be deeply impressed with its poetle merits.

A Portrait in Less than Fitty Words,

From the New York Times. Governor Cleveland is willing to swindle the architects of the Capitol out of money which the State owes them for work done for the State. in order to gain a reputation as a reformer. This is about the cheapest and scurviest trick even of this low-priced statesman,

Major McKinley's Tartf Bill.

From the Cincinnati Enquir Congressman Sereno E. Payne, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said to me that a place on the Ways and Means Committee involved the hardest kind of work, the unpleasant part of which was that persons interested in the schedules had dragged blin out of bed at a o'clock in the morning and kept him up until after 12 e'clock at night. "But we have finally got the bill before Congress," he added, "and a good bill it is. There are votes enough to pass it, without any Democratic votes. It is substantially and clearly a Republican measure, and we expect to get every Re-publican vote for it, authough there may be now a very few members who would like some changes in the bill. I have no doubt that the bill will be passed. It is the general sentiment among Republicans that we must pass a bill. I regard the duties fixed on wook sugar, woolled manufactures, tin plate, and hides as especially satisfactory. Free sugar means more than the & A. O.O. (M) we take of directly, because, not being a protective duty but a revenue duty, it added about 26 000,000 or E4,00,000 to the price of Louisiana sugar as it went to the consumer. The agricultural interest has been looked after, and sheep growing will be improved, while the woollens scheduled will start up immediately every pindle in every woollen mill in the country."

Bismarck's Boots,

Stories about Bismarck are in order now, and here is one which goes back to the days when he was a student in the university. He was invited to an evening party, where there was a chance to dance with the prettiest girls of the town. He ordered a pair of patent leather boots for the occasion, and gave the shoemaker to understand that they should be promptly done. The atter was very busy, and, although he promised, like all some of Crispin he intended to refer the Job to a fu ture period. The evening before the party Bismarck came to him. "Well, how about my boots?" said he. "Can't possibly have them done, sir." was the answer. "Ah, by thunder. I have something to say about that roared Blamarck, and he left the shop. In about half an hour he resurned with two enormous dogs. "Do

you see these dogs !" he asked. "Well, I swear now that if you haven't my boots ready to morrow evening I'll make them tear you to Every hour afterward a hired messenger came to the bootmaker and warned him to have the boots done, telling him that his life was really in danger because the student was crasy, and would surely set the dogs on

him if he failed. Bismarck got his boots.

Foreign Notes of Heal Interest, A Morocco correspondent of the Pett Marsellats says that with a quantity of merchandise which arrived

some time since at Massgan from Morocco there were eight boxes consigned to parties who could not be found.
At length the boxes were opened to see if their contents would give any indication of their owner. They contained the headless bodies of sixteen young girls and a negress and also the body of a man. Each body was carefully embaimed. The affair is a puzzle. Marshal MacMahon is in favor of retaining the red trousers of the French soldiers lie says that the fuss

made about them is altogether too great, because future fighting must be at long range, and red is a color which is lost sight of at a comparatively short distance. Something new in the line of strikes is presented by the beer drinkers of Munich. Soldiers, railway em ployees tradesmen, and workers in the factories have signed a piedge not to drink any Munich beer because the proprietors of the breweries have raised the price. In order to bring them down to the old figures the sirikers drink Strasburg beer, Frankfort beer, Dort-mund beer, or any kind of beer that does not come from the Munich breweries. This strike has been in the offending breweries must come down or shut up

full force since the lat of April, and it is believed that army will in the future permit duels only when approved by a "Connell of Honor," presided over by two Colonela, and then only in two cases, namely actual insult (thuitliche Heleidigunu) for which an apology has been refused; and insult to a lady who is either a relaive or wife of the officers. Duels are strictly forbidden

to a severe punishment of the man. M. Georgel, who pub lished an account of it from Chatrian's point of view, Erckmann sued the writer and publisher for defamation, and the Paris court sentenced George! to a month's imprisonment, the publisher to £=0 fine, and both jointly to pay £400 damages. M. Erckmann may also in sert at the defendants' expense the judgment in ten Paris journals. This is said to be one of the heaviest sentences known in a French libel case, but there will

Judge at Dorpat lives. A plaintiff sued for a cow for which he said he had paid but he could bring no other proof against the assertion of the former owner that he had not. The Judge, after hearing the rase pronounced in favor of the defendant, and then invited the audience, including the defendant to make up a subscription for the plaintif. The defendant willingly gave three roubles, whereupen the Judge, looking at gave three roubles, whereupon the Judge, looking at them. said. "What do you mean by using counterfeit money! Explain how you got this or you will go to Si head got them from his enemy, the plaintiff, and as a punishment be was compelled to pay them back again and to deliver the cow.

German journalists have sometimes a hard road to travel. Herr Boshart was arrested for criticising rather too severely the conduct of the Duke of Eaxe Cobourg. Coths. He was convicted and sent to the lettershap sen prison, and although the Court did not inflict upon him the loss of his civil rights, his hair and beard were cropped and he had to put on the prison uniform. All his underciothing, and even his pocket handkerchief and speciacies, were taken from him. Scap, towels. combs, and brushes formed a jail luxury that could not be permisted; and although he offered to pay for food different from the prison fare, it was denied him. His treatment was recently brought to public notice by a lawyer named Muller in a complaint to the authorities. The case has created considerable excitement in Goths. and a thorough investigation of it is now going on. notor was asked by the Chairman of the new Electri

A name for the process of travelling by an electric Traction Company in London, and such terms as these were suggested through the Times: To voltate, to volve, o electripede, to electro, to lectro, to dyno, to moras, to teleway, to fare, to fluid, to gaive, to electricit, to wect, to current to blits, to fill, to burn, to burn, to elec-troforce, to trise, to locre. The Scots Observer added this THE PASSIONATE PLECTRICIAN.

Sweet shall we voit it? Bearest shall we ohm for winged way across the ocean foam? Or were it fairer to electricite for electrates our pain to happier skies? What's in a name who all roads lead to Rome? Fairest and rarest under heaven's high dome, (th, shall we squirm, or Watt, or electrome? Or, it you feel you'd rather not voltae, fiwest, and, we volt?

Heart of my heart, no fond and frolic tome But the grave times, that moral instruments, bits us contents or park or motories. And now I think of it, the bire day dies:

"Tis time, "tis time, that we were moting home—awest, shall we well?"

Harper's Monthly for May contains about two hundred pages of fresh, interesting, varied, and valuable reading. Mr Theodora Child holds the place of honor, and his article on the "French Painters of the Present Day," such as Pavis de Chavannes, Carin, Degas, Alme Morot, Dagnan Ecuveret, Raffaelil, and Lerolle is new and very instructive. The illustrations by Paul Renouard are delightful. This is followed "Old New York Taverna," from the pen John Austin Stevens, with charming illustrations by Howard Pyle. Next comes the third part of Mr. Howelis's novel. "The Shadow of a Dream:" and this is followed by a little poem by Miss Mary R. Wilkins a writer not jet universally appreciated according to the high worth of her genius. Dr. Edward Everett Itali, Mr. William Sharp, Audrey de Vere, Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, Mr. L. E. Chittenden, Mr. & H. Killott, and Frot S. H. Butcher are also among the contributors and Mr. Curtis, Mr. Howells, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Law rence Hatton furnish the usual agreeable miscellaneou comment and criticism with which the magazine i

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIA-

What It Has Accomplished-An Appeal for

Public Support. When the State Charities Aid Association began its visitation of the county poorhouses, it found in many of them insane inmates re-tained, in some legally and in others illegally. because of the lack of accomodations in State asylums. These inmates were found to be given practically the same treatment as the paupers; in some cases not separated at all from the latter; receiving no medical treatment such as their affliction demanded; without proper attendance; without opportunities for exercise in the open air or means of employment or amusement; with inadequate food and clothing, and subject to all manner of abuse and neglect. The association endeavored, through its visifors and by an interest on the part of the pubic in the condition of this class to remove

these evils and abuses, but after many years of persistent effort toward reform it became avinced that under the existing system the evils were practically remediless. It was impossible to secure in each county skilled medical treatment: poorhouse keepers were con-stantly changed, and the insane thus placed from time to time in wholly inexperienced hands. The facilities for proper classification, accorded not be secured.

from time to time in wholly inexperienced hands. The facilities for proper classification, &c., could not be secured.

Three years ago, after many years of personal visitation and of study of the experience of other communities, the association framed a bill for the removal of all the insane from the county noorhouses into the State insane asylums and procured its introduction in the Legislature. It failed the first year of favorable report from committee in either 1 iouse.

The work was taken up with a new energy a second year. A vast amount of literature relating to the subject of the care of the insane was sent throughout the the take, and every effort made to arouse the interest of the public in this reform, but the bill lailed a second time, having passed the remac, but being deleated in the Assembly by a few votes.

Again the contest was renewed, this time with more encouragement, but against an organized and a more vigorous opposition on the part of certain county officials who wished to retain the insane under their care. The public was earnestly asked, in the name of justice and humanity, to urge the adoption of this measure. It was presented the third time in the Legislature with the atrong endorsement and support of the State Commission in Lunaer, the President and several of the Commissioners of the State Commission in Lunaer, the President and several of the Commissioners of the State Commission in Lunaer, the President and several of the Commissioners of the State Commission in Lunaer, the President and several of the Commissioners of the State than of Orchardines, and the medical societies of the State. The result was at last successful. The bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 69 to 50, and the Senate by a vote of 41 to 5, and was signed by the Governor.

by a vote of 21 to 6, and was signed by the Governor.

The effect of this bill is:

1. That it establishes the policy of State care and State support for all the insane who are or who may become a public charge.

2. That it destroys the pernicious legal distinction between the chronic and acute insane.

3. That it provides for the removal of all the insane from the county poorhouses, and forbias their detention in these places when State accommodation has once teen provided.

Touching the significance of this reform, we quote the following from the Adion:

The passage of the bill providing for state care of the

Touching the significance of this reform, we quote the following from the Nation:

The passage of the hill provising for State cars of the insate in the Assembly by the decisive majority of 60 to us is one of the more made triumphe of well directed effort in a righteous cause that we have ever had the attracted of the state of the more than three years proloned, and attracted to the more than three years proloned and attracted over the more than three years proloned and attracted over the more than three years proloned and political fabric. To the State and near the section and political fabric. To the state of huminate and considering various some along the line of huminate and considering various some. It is one of a long such of the section is due. It is one of a long such of the section advances and benefactions which that some still it of advances and benefactions which that some still a conferred upon the state and people of New York.

It is in furtherance of this and similar reforms that the association asks for a continued and stronger support. Its practical aim is to secure to the public, through unoulcial inspection and interest, an economical, just, and humane administration of the poor laws and the improvement of those laws wherein they are found to be defective in promoting the best interests of society and the welfare of the individual. Persons interested in the promition of these ends are asked to send contributions to Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, 46 Wall street, New York.

C. F. Chandlar,

Some Pictures by Mr. La Farge A very interesting collection of pictures and studies in oil, water color, and black and white is on exhibition at the gallery of the Mesars. Reichard on the Fifth avenue. Thirtyone examples are studies and sketches made in Japan, while sixty-five represent the artist's productions in paths with which we have long

been familiar.

Not the most conspicuous but almost the loveliest among these last are about a dozen little single figures in water color, studies for the large mural painting in the Church of the Ascension. Their freshness, vigor, and harmony of color are scarcely more remarkable than the tender expressiveness of the heads; and this latter merit, a very rare one in modern painting of religious subjects, appears again in such works as the stately "Angel of the Resurrection" (No. 64), the sketch for two heads that were painted in Trinity Church. Boston (No. 19), and the large "Child Playing on a Guitar" (No 55), which has been reproduced in glass. In contrast to these, but delightful in its own way, is the little " Shepherd Listening to the Song of the Siren," where the attitudes of the two figures are exquisitely con-

A different phase of Mr. La Farge's coloristic power and of his tender sentiment (which, it is well to insist, is very far from sentimentality or esseminatoness) is shown in a number of small landscape studies, among which should be especially noted "Brenton's Cove" (No. 57). with its gray rocks and water, the "Boat House Rocks" (No. 54), and the "On the Teche. Louisiana" (No. 58), with its vivid and luscious greens. A gem in composition, color, and the suggestion of character is the tiny circular water color of the "Christ Child Among the Doctors" (No. 24), as clear and brilliant as a medallion of some thirteenth century French glazier. There is scarcely a study of them all which does not merit special praise, but none are more delightful than those paintings of flowers in which Mr. La Farge seems to show himself the sole possessor of the secret how to portray at once the body and the soul of nature's work. The most important, in the customary sense of the word, is the "Wild Roses" (No. 5), where a close cluster of rose blossoms and deen green leaves is painted in delicate white Chinese bowl against a dark background. Form, color, and substance are all given with perfect precision, yet there is none of the hardness and materiality one usually sees when flowers have been carefully portrayed. In this picture they are as tragile and poetle as they are in nature. Still more poetic, however, are the single water lilles, especially No. 10; while nothing could be more charming, technically and pictorially, than the Pink Hollyhock in Sunlight," Nos 4.

Some of the Japanese pictures have already been seen at various exhibitions, as the 'Masked Dancer' (No. 5) and the "Fishing with Cormorants at Night" (No. 21), Others will seem familiar to the visitor as having recently been reproduced in the Century Magatine. Some of these last, while beautifully executed, have, as regards their conception, a singularly commonplace and photographic look when contrasted with the majority of the things about them.

But all are interesting as records of objects which, to a true artist's eye, seemed of especial interest in that paradise of artists; and pure pictorial charm, in idea and rendering alike, could hardly be greater than in certain others of this Japanese series. The two which show the Pacific, now dimly gray beneath a fog and now gorgeously blue in full sunshine (Nos. 23 and 24), should be especially noticed; also the Sacred Font, Nikko " (No. 16), with its beautiful mingling of greens and grays, and No. 31, Waterfall of Uramo No Taki," where we have a delicious harmony of greens, whites, and grays, and the most admirable expression of the movement and quality of falling water. That painting on the largest scale and of the most masculine sort is well within Mr. La Farge's power, there is abundant evidence in the churches and homes of this city. yet nothing shows the individuality and vitality of his talent more clearly than works like this "Waterfall," with its fairylike delicacy and poetic charm. The various studies in color and black and white of Japanese heads show the same ability to seize and render fine dis tinctions of character that are revealed by the idenlistic heads already mentioned.

One Girl's Success on the Stage, From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

Miss Jessie Caraon drives the stage between Cases and Fark Rapids, Minn. she has done is for years, making three trips a week summer and winter and often with the thermometer down to 60° below sero.

CHARLESTON DISGUSTED.

She was all Ready to Make a Grand Sprea-CHARLESTON, April 22.—Secretary Blaine and his friend, Mr. Tom H. Prescott, come in for a large dose of censure here to-day. The abandoning of the Southern trip of the Pan-

Americans is the moving cause. For months Charleston has been holding out her hospitable arms to embrace those Pan-Americans. and when, a fortnight ago, it was officially announced that Secretary Blains would turn the Congress over to the South, Charleston began to hustle. The Mayor, the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, and the Merchants' Exchange got together. appointed a number of committees, raised a champagne lunch fund, hired all the coupés in town, and finally, on Monday night, went to bed early, so as to be up bright and early this morning to meet the guests. The magnificent steamer Sappho was newly painted and had steam up, ready to take the Pan-Americans to Fort Sumter and the phosphate works. The newspapers had in type all the details of the programme for the grand reception and double-leaded editorials of welcome. The committeemen had their swallow-tail coats hanging out on clotheslines, and the luncheons had been ordered, the waiters hired, and the champagne purchased and put on les. A distinguished citizen had sent out cards for a grand reception, and had ordered the supper.

It was after 11 o'clock last night when the It was after 11 o'clock last night when the orders cancelling all Southern engagements were telegraphed here. The new-papers got it first, and then the night editors had a time sending over to the commoning room for their articles on the Pan reception, and doctoring them to suit the coanged situation. The honeyed words about Blaine were turned into gall and blasts about his bad faith and that of of the Pan-Americans were sounded. The committeemen, such of them as do not read the morning papers before breaktsat, renaired to the depot this morning at 8 o'clock on empty stomacha, only to find that their services were not required. To say that they were mad faintly describes the situation. At the Exchanges and at the City Hall things took on a sombre hue, and Necretary Blaine got a good deal more abuse than he received when he was running for President.

ROBERT COLLYER'S UNBELIEF. The Noted Preacher Tells Why He Bejects Parts of the Bible.

From the Chicago Tribune. The little handful of Hollanders who gathered in the meeting room at Eighteenth street and line island avenue isst evening heard the liev. Robert Collyer tell in a most charming off-hand manner the story of his break with the Methodist Church. It was a chat rather than a sermon, and Mr. Collyer sat comfortably in a chair on the platform with his legs crossed while he wald:

than a sermon, and Mr. Collyer sate confortably in a chair on the blatform with his legs crossed while he said:

"I remember more than twenty years ago, when I was a Alethodist preacher, and a pretty good one, too, if I do say it, who shouldn't, going to a protracted meeting and hearing a young man preaching on the text. Good is Love. I'd been worried for a long time about the way the Methodists viewed God. They made the Almighty such a terror that you couldn't understand his love. The young man whom I speak of was just out of a theological seminary, and he had it all right. He takked of the necessity of accepting religion right away. He said: There's that fire, I might hold my hand in it for five minutes and my suffering would give not even a faint idea of what the sinner suffers who dies in his sins.' I said to myself: I won't stand it. It s blasphemy against the Most High.' I began to grumble for I wasn't brave, and then I was summoned before the General Cenference. I said I didn't believe in total deprayity. There's good and bad in all of us. We've got to cultivate the good and put our heels on the bad. I've been happy in the Unitarian Church."

Mr. Collyer said everything in the libble was not to be taken for true. "My little grandson, when he heard the story of Jonah and the whale, said: 'I don't think that is a likely story,' and it isn't. We can't believe these things. I was puzzled over the story of Jonah and the whale, said: 'I don't think that is a likely story,' and it isn't. We can't believe these things. I was puzzled over the story of Joshua haying the sun to stand still at Anion while he hammered the poor tellows that he had no right to hammer, and that other one of the ram's hor that battered down the wall. They may do for the meeting house, but they wouldn't do for the world. So I concluded that the Bible is made up of fine gold and dross. As we discover the dross we regret it, but we take the gold to our hearts and cherish it.

"You believe "he concluded." in honesty. You believe in standing

Saved From a Spake by Her Dog.

From the Philade'phia Record,

From the Philodephia Record.

While gathering dandellons in the woods near her home a few days ago little Mary Buckman, the 15-year-old daughter of Hiram Buckman, a well-to-do isrmer in the upper part of Northampton county, was chased by a huge snake, and was only saved from its langs by the timely interference of the family dog. The little girl had gathered a handful of flowers when a huge woodshife snake darted out from the trunk of a falles tree.

The child ran toward the farmhouse with the writhing serpent in hot pursuit. Just before reaching home the snake was at her needs, and her mind was aimost gone. The big family building imped the yard fence, and started to the rescue, The snake fastened its langs in one of the dog's hind legs and coded lingering hold of the snake's throat and then the conflict for life was soon over. Since the occurrence the girl has been troubled with nervous prostration.

The snake when measured was overeight feetlong, and its body was larger than a man's feet long, and its body was larger than a man's when the bills come round in the month, or a first property of the month of the prostration.

The snake when measured was overeight ectlong, and its body was larger than a man's st.

Unearthed a Prehistoric Village, . From the Pattsburgh Disputch. PARKERSRURG, April 15.—The site of a prehistoric village has just been discovered on the
Obio side of the river, about one and enc-hair
miles north of this city. The town site comprises an area of about four acres, and ever the
entire area the earth is generally slightly
burned, having a reddish color, and is thickly
intermixed with fragments of jottery screaks
of ashes, and fragments of bones of animals
and human beings. In several places are to be
seen the ruins of what seem to be ancient fileblaces, containing charcoal, intermixed with
charred nuts of various sorts. In and around
these fireplaces are tound ornaments and implements, such as battle axes, laits, knives,
drills, spear and arrow points, and ornaments
and analog of the workmanship, and are all of
very hard substances, as again, changdony,
camellian, quartz, jusper, and siste. PARKERSBURG, April 15 .- The site of a pre-

Found Her Money at the Rainbou's I'nd.

One day last fall, while picking a tton, Ellen Powell, a negro woman, lost a bar from her person containing \$5 in sitiver. She was working for N. Hughes, who surerintends the plantation of N. B. Raum, near Toomslero, One day last week, after a fauncier atoms her day last passed, she was at work in the same tied knocking down earten stake. Seeing a teautiful rainnow across the field, and thinking at the same time of the lost more. Mr. Rughes told Ellen to go to the end of it and \$5 \text{w} would find her money. She took him at his word, and just in front of her, a tour 100 yards or more, where the end of the rainbow appeared to be, she looked on the ground and found her lost money. From the Sauranah News

Much to Knowing When to Spenk. From the Toronto Karpers.

At a lecture given on the 3d just, in Fairbank by a citizen of Toronto on the subject of "Balsam's Asa," and illustrated by a magic lantern, John Windlass attempted to turn the proceedings to ridicule, and throw suspicion on the verity of the story of the angelic voice by counterfeiting the loud and discordant bray of the uninspired animal. For this he was summoned to appear before Justice Windfield on Tuesday night on the charge of disturbing a religious meeting, and was fined \$1 and costs.

Oh' I am a Brooklyn Fridge Trustee. From frouble and care I am utterly free, And the working masses are nothing to me. Why they wish for comfort I cannot see. Is the bridge unsafe, well I don't are a D! What matters that to a Bridge Trustee!

Whenever I go to New York cires, That's an easy way to avoid the rush The hurry, and bustle, and cram and push. Wait yes! It costs a little more Then let the workers leave stop or store At three or four, instead of sig. Then there won't be such a terrible fix. That solves the problem sufficienties. For me or for any Bridge Trustee

These plans for improving the termini. By systems of loops, we refuse to try I don't see what terrible difference it makes And there is a rollision, and sumebody's killed His place can easy enough be filled. And at any rate it's nothing to me. For you see, I'm a Brookiyn Bridge Trustee.

An opportune friend will be found in Dr. D. Jarne's Expectorant when racked by a severe cold and the many lang or threat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two rener-tions, and is today as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—409.

WHAT WE ARE ALL SALKING ABOU

Berry Wall has changed very much in appearance Ever since Easter Sunday he hadbeen walking about the streets continually in fair weather, and his appearance has catled forth a great deal of comment. Mr. Wall looks not unlike Lawrence Jereme as far as his figure is concerned. He has the general carriags, bent shoulders, and movement of the legs of a man who has lived presty hard in the world for fifty pears. This is an involved way of saying that Mr. Jerome looks twenty years younger than his real age, while Mr. Wall looks twenty years older than he should. He has an air of melancholy, but it is not the result of any unhappiness.
The ex King of the Dudes is as contented now as he was in the height of his splender. It may be remarked in passing that he also dresses quite as well as he ever did, though his clothes do not excite so much comment.

There are strong indications about town of the open ing of the racing season. All of the professional touts are beginning to work up their customers, the small sporting papers which earn their money through racing are beginning to come out, the bookmakers are putting on spring state, and what were formerly private residences on the cross town streets are now frequented in some instances by great numbers of hove small clerks loungers, and the sporting frateralty in general. This indicates that the bookmaker is out for the money again, and that he is pushing his way into paths that are grassy and untrodden. It has been observed that a great number of the bookmakers are moving further ingenious and plausible gentiemen in the vicinity of Forty-second street and Fixth avenue.

Steele Mackaye is rather radiant over the manner in which his judgment was austained by the vote of his audience the other night to retain the prayer is his play. A great many people regarded the prayer as sacrliegious, and Mr. Mackaye received an extraordipary number of letters from his relatives up in the porthern part of the State protesting against his lack of orthodox respect. He sneers at such criticisms now.

A few days since James S. Breelly, who is still soften ing from the unfortunate accident to his knee in Chl-cage stood on the corner of Sixth avenue waiting for an open car to come slong.

"I don't know whether you know it or not." he said,
but old New Yorkers look for the time when the open
cars are put on the street lines with a great deal of interest. I remember very well when a ride in an open car was considered akin to luxury, and I am not sure but a mature judgment would decide in favor of an open car as the best means of conveyance around New York to-day, particularly in warm weather like this. The cars roll easily on the tracks, there is none of the busile and jolting that a man gets in a cab, and the air is clear and not tainted, as it is apt to be in the closed cars. The receipts of the street railroads increase materially when the open cars are put on. Perhans" he added with a smile, "It is because I spend ave cents on them occasionally myself.

"The vanity of manking," said the President of one of New York's well known clubs, "is an impressive and wonderful thing. I never knew exactly how far it would go until I got into the habit of going to the riding academies a short time ago, acting as escort to my daughter. She was remarkably fond of horsemanship, and may be said to have the craze in its most violent form. Unfortunately she insists upon taking me along with her, and I have accordingly had a magnificent opportunity for observing the posings and evolutions of a number of very fat and pompous men who have no other object in life, apparently, than to cavort around the ring of a riding achool, while they subject them-selves to the criticisms of a lot of half-grown girls and fussy old women. I can name over a half dozen of these men, most of whom are highly respectable brewers or merchants, who put on velvet jackets, lavender breeches, top boots, and silly little cape and prance around the tanbark for three nights a week to the music of a band and the chatter of their admirers. Their names appear in the newspapers in the reports of the different 'music rides' at the schools, and perhaps cere admirer of horseback riding than I am. It is a magnificent exercise, but it should be taken in the open air and for the sake of health. not as a medium for the exhibition of tight-fitting clothes and stocky figures."

The description of Bourke Cockran as a Tammany heeler and pot house politician of the conventional type in a New York evening paper recently was rather amusing to the great number of New Yorkers who are familiar with Mr. Cockran's appearance. In the afternoon he frequently drives in Central Park in a stylish looking English mail phaeton with a pair of high stepping bays, and an English footman in irreproachable livery perched up behind him. The equipage is perfectly ap pointed, and Mr. Cockran presents the general appearance of a listless and fashionable society man out for his daily drive. Nobody would suspect that he was the Tammany politician described in the evening paper re-ferred to. At hight in evening dress and in Delmonico's the difference between the man and the carloature is even more pronounced.

The condition of some of the cabs in New York city suggests the need of a thorough inspection of these ve hicles. Some of them are dirty and ragged to an extreme degree. Those that are stationed at the ferries along the North River are often unit for occupancy, and it is usually a rule that the more thoroughly dirty the cab the higher the price that the cabinan asks. Accordingly, any man who enters a cab which is direputable and dirty should make up his mind to be overcharged

comfortable and perfectly served dinner by the aid of a crack caterer, and only an expert can tell that he does not possess a befof the Order of the Blue Blubon. The caterers have covered absolutely every niche and corner of the vast field of gastren my, and they have a as stem of service, by means of paper delivers wagens, which insures hot food at the right moment. The only flaw in the service appears on the rest of the month.

The demands of some of the tampores for nones in the advante at this season of the year are indicative of the average liquid notion of the intedigence of New Yorkers. A man with some a 2000 kinds in the comparts uncommany definants a fact of \$100 a ment for it for the areason about this time of the year. The commercial western at paring \$1000 a year as interest upon \$1 (80) is doubliful dest enough erratic and unstable New Yorkers go in o the country every year under these condrions to the schurfate tenders the notion that there is a large and failow flow for a continued harvest ar that some As the erason advances, the refine come down in jumps that are almost absurd. the real access own in jumps to a are amount about a come man in Mannessucck, for instance, demanded \$350 a month for the rounitry page, completely furnished, when he was approached by the writer in the middle of March on the lat of April he carelessly knocked a numbered off of this and offered the house for \$2.0 a erters came around with another wholesale reduction of \$15. There is no manner of doubt whatever but that n the lat of May be will drop to one third of the original demand, and by the let of June, like most of the other suburhan landfords he will be ready to accent a rental at the ruling rate of about 10 per cent on the value of the property.

Trail no arbutus has appeared in the flower market and is said in small bunches at the street corner flower stands. It is not so large as usual this spring, nor is its shell like pink so pronounced. The flower is found chiefly hereabouts on Long Island, where it blooms beneath the shelter of the brown leaf carpet at the feet of forest trees. Only the expert can find it for its foliage makes little show, and much of the time not a blessom is visible until the covering of dead leaver is removed. This done, the thickly huddled biossoms are laid bare. They sometimes entirely cover an area nearly a foot square. The firest arbutus is of waxy whiteness, with shell-pink tipping the petals. It es ectally loves the steep banks of streams, and is selden

found in the open fields. Henry R. Poore, the artist, whose pictures occupy considerable space in the present exhibition at the American Art delicries, has a studio in the suburbs of Philadelphia where he keeps a small menagerie for the study of animal life. His subjects are comfortably housed and fed in a building connected with the studie,

and his studies are made from daily observation. The rage for decoration grows in New York. Wealthy amilies leasing expensive apertments often put many shousands of dollars upon the wals. A tenant with a five years lease in the liskeds hats has spent \$5,000 in decorating the wals of his apartment. One of the tenants of the Navarro flats spent \$60,000 in interior descritions. The I myera ty tinh has spent many

thousands of dollars upon a seased house. Most of the tomb like fireplaces and mantels erected in New York houses 2's or 30 years ago are harrise to con-template, but now and then a brantiful suttique of this sort is found. A decirator bought for \$5 some years ago a beautiful marble manual that was being taken out of an old house in threms street. He interfered list in time to prevent its destruction and could protably have bought it for haif the sum he jaid. It was of stainary marble, delicately carved in rails. The purchaser soid it to a rich soburban realient for 55% and would gladly have it back at that price for since the second sale there has been discovered upon the marble the name of a famous

sculptor. The piece was brought over from Bolland by an early Epickerbucker. The Wrong House,

From the Chicago Telbune. "What's the trouble, Bill?" whispered the burgar on the matrice. "What scars I you back !

"Naw," replied the disgusted Bill, climbing slowly down from the window. "We've made a mistake in the house—that's all. This is where the proprietor of the stop lives. The treasurer of the workmen's union lives on the other side of the alley."